

been caused by the shock of the Revolution of «July and the loss of his fortune. He died in an asylum at Caen in 1844. It will be seen that Napoleon in his Will alludes to Hourrienne as one of the possessors of important papers relating to his history. Bourrienne was a strange and melancholy instance of a man with every quality which would insure his holding high employment, throwing away all his advantages in his eagerness to snatch at the wealth which would have certainly come to him had he known how to wait.¹

As for the Bourbons, when Napoleon landed the Duc d'Angoulême, the eldest son of the Comte d'Artois, and his wife went at Bordeaux in the midst of *fetes* in their honor. The Royalists were strong in the south, and the Duke, placed in command of the live southern military divisions, threw himself in rear of Napoleon to try to undo the effect of his passage, but though he obtained some successes he had to capitulate to Generals Uilly and Urouehy. After some hesitation in allowing such a valuable prize to leave his hands, Napoleon gave the order to carry out the capitulation: and the Duke embarked at Cette for Spain, when¹ he remained during the *Cent jours*, and then only returned to Paris after some stay in the southern provinces. His wife, the daughter of Louis XVI., who had been imprisoned so long by the Convention, and who had been eventually exchanged in 1795 for the representatives arrested by Dumouriez, when he went, over to the Austrians, tried to excite a rising in Bordeaux, but General Clausel forced her to embark for England in an English frigate on the 1st of April; and she did not return to France till some weeks after the King had re-entered Paris.

The Duc de Bourbon, son of the Prince de Condé and father of the Duc d'Angoulême, was sent to the west, to raise La Vendée, but he had to fly almost immediately, and embarked at Nantes.

* For Napoleon's remarks on and inquiries about the negotiations of Bourrienne at Hamburg, see *the Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte*, vol. ii, pp. 115--116, already quoted, and Binyham's *History of Napoleon*, the *first* Vapart'on (London, Chapman and Hall, 1844), vol. ii. pp. 11 and 12.